## Agriculture.

The American Farmer, for December, contains the Address of the Hon. JAMES A. Pearce, delivered before the Maryland State Agricultural Society, at its second annual exhibition, in the city of Baltimore, on the 12th of October, 1849. From the familiar style in which Mr. PEARCE treats the various topics of his address, there seems to have been but little reason for the great diffidence which he expresses in venturing upon the duty which had been assigned to him. The devotion of the leisure of seventeen years to rural life and pursuits might well make Mr. PEARCE not only a "little," but a good deal more than an "amateur farmer." We have marked a few passages in the address, which we transfer to our agricultural department:

ROOT CROPS.

Another means of increasing the manurc heap, and keeping stock in good condition during the winter, is the culture of root crops. I have tried nearly all the varieties of plants which have been recommended for this purpose, but have discarded all but the potato, ruta baga, and carrot. The last I prefer, for a variety of reasons. It is easily cultivated, never failing in good land, if the seed come up; and in that there is no difficulty, if it be fresh, and sown at a proper time. It is quite easily worked, after thinning and hoeing, with the common subsoil plough and a narrow cultivator, and yields large crops of roots, which keep admirably through the winter and spring. It is nourishing to both cattle and horses—gives a fine flavor to butter—keeps the stomach and coat of the horse in excellent condition and has besides a highly expense. cellent condition, and has, besides, a highly valu ble medicinal quality—that of curing, or very much alleviating, the heaves. Besides all this, it adds largely to that fund on which the farmer never draws in vain—the manure bank. It may be fed raw to milch cows; whereas, turnips, if one does not wish to taste the gall of bitterness in his butter and cream, must be cooked for them. In short gentlemen, not to weary you with observations, it which there is much truth, but little novelty, the judicious farmer will spare no labor or pains to ac-cumulate, in his great manufactory of manure, all the animal and vegetable matter which his farm can possibly supply, being assured that no invest-ment of labor, time, and money, can pay so well as this. I believe that, in this way, one may manure his whole farm over in six years, and this, with lime and clover, will secure the regular and in-creasing improvement of his land. But the farmer, whose circumstances will admit of it, should not stop at this. He should push forward his improve-ment by the judicious application of bought ma-

BOUGHT MANURES. I have not time to notice many of these. The value of wood ashes is familiar to every farmer. Common salt is useful as an extirpator of weeds, and as making grass more palatable to stock, while, in combination with lime, it is highly recommended as an ingredient in the compost heap. But the portable manure most striking in its immediate effects, and which seems to me likely to be most available on the poorer soils, is guano, particularly the Peruvian. This is rich in ammonia and the phosphates, and is particularly valuable as a fall dressing for wheat. I have used it for the last five years, with signal success, sowing it on the land prepared for wheat at the rate of 200 lbs. to the acre, and ploughing it in with the wheat. It has never failed to remunerate me amply; and I am quite sure that it has added from 5 to 10 bushels of produce to the acre. I think it a capital manure for the succeeding crops of clover, and more permanent in its effects than is generally thought. In April, 1845, I applied 350 lbs. to an acre of growing wheat, the land being entirely unimproved, and very poor. Of course it was applied as a top dressing, mixed, however, with plaster. The wheat very poor. Of course it was applied as a top dressing, mixed, however, with plaster. The wheat was doubled in quantity, at least; fine clover succeeded it; and in two crops, one of corn, and the other of small grain, last year and the present, the effects are still apparent. Sown at the rate of 400 ths. to the acre, before breaking up for corn, and ploughed in immediately, where the soil was poor and thin, it has yielded more than 9 barrels of corn to the acre. One of was neighbor barrels of corn in the acre. to the acre. One of my neighbors has applied it successfully to corn in the hill, putting it in the before dropping the corn. The quantity used in this experiment was not more than 100 lbs. to the acre; and the product was increased as much as by an ordinary dressing of cow-pen manure. Corn, however, is a hungry feeder, and great exhauster; and guano, I think, is more advantageously ap-plied to wheat, in the way I have mentioned, when enclosure intended for what is called the turning paich, commonly not more than 8 or 10 square rods of land. Large quantities of manure were thus ex-pended upon the improvement of the sixteenth part of an acre, and for the production of what, in our climate, is an unimportant crop: for turnips are a sorry food for cattle, and injurious with milch cows, since they spoil both cream and butter; and, as they will not resist the rigor of our winters, they will not furnish the improvement derived from them in England, by field-feeding sheep. A common patch of turnips may be amply manured with one or two dollars worth of guano; and thus the deposits of a large herd of cattle may be saved, at a

when they make the most and richest manure PERTILIZERS. Other portable manures are now offered for sale called Fertilizers, which are artificial, being com-pounded by the chemists of various materials, well known to science. They say that the fitness of a soil for producing wheat, or any other plant, is de-termined by the fact of its containing the elements which science has ascertained enter into the composition of such plants—that their analysis demon-strates that these elements or substances are found in different proportions in the seeds, stalks, roots, &c.—that by burning them and analyzing their ashes, we can determine which of these substances are requisite for their formation, and in what pro-portion—that the substances thus found in the ashes of plants are their true food—and that to supply them to the soil, is to make it fertile in the production of such plants. The voidings of men and other als supply these elements, and manure is valanimals supply these elements, and manure is variable just in proportion as it contains them. Upon this theory, which is certainly a very beautiful one, these chemists compound their fertilizers, using or professing to use, the phosphates of lime and magnesia, the sulphates of potash, soda, and lime, and mal charcoal, silicates of potash, alumina, &c., and mal charcoal, silicates of potash, alomina, &c., and also ammonia in a fixed state so as not to be lost by evaporation, all in the proportions which analysis has shown to be proper. It seems to me that manure thus compounded may answer the purpose of restoring to the soil all the inorganic materials removed from it by vegetation. But the purchaser should have entire faith in the integrity of the compounder, who has every opportunity, and much should have entire faith in the integrity of the com-pounder, who has every opportunity, and much temptation to impose an inferior article upon him. After all, it is very questionable whether the intel-ligent farmer ought not to be his own compounder of artificial manures. The valuable parts of those are all known articles of commerce, I presume, which he can purchase for himself; the divisor with which they are mixed up is some clicap material, either at hand on his farm, or procured at little cost; the skill required for compounding may be easily acquired, and labor may thus be saved. If the farmer must buy them, however, there should be some system of inspection, by qualified and dis-interested analysis, to guarantee the genuineness and quality of the article.

The inspection of gunno, too, is a very important thing to the farmer-since no article varies so much

n quality.

During the summer some of my friends in Kent During the summer some of my friends in Kent county and myself purchased a cargo of Patagonian guano, in Connecticut. It was analyzed by Dr. Higgins, and found to contain 47 per cent. of the phosphates, and nearly 4 per cent. of ammonia— this was very well for Patagonian guano. But some samples have contained only about 1 per cent. of ammonia, and less than 25 per cent. of the phos-obates, while in Peruvian guano, the ammonia vaphates: while in Peruvian guano, the ammonia varies from 5 to 15 per cent., and the phosphates have sometimes been as much as 60 per cent. Yet all Peruvian goano sells, I believe, for the

same price, without reference to quality—as the Patagonian does. What system of inspection is pursued, I do not know; but it is certainly worth nothing to the farmer, who pays for it, if it does not include an exact analysis of fair samples of each cargo or lot offered in the market—and copies of these analyses the seller should always be prepared to furnish to the buyer. It would be well, I think, to amend the act of our Legislature establishing he inspection of guano so as to meet these sugges-

An intelligent and most respectable citizen of St.
Mary's county informed me this morning, that he
purchased last year 19 hogsheads of guano, which
had been inspected and marked No. 2; and that
these 19 hogsheads of inspected guano of second
quality yielded 3 hogsheads of stones! Of what
value is an inspection which fails to guard against
so gross an abuse as this? and what guaranty have
we, when guano containing 16 per cent. of stones is
considered second quality, that the remaining 84
per cent contains a single part of ammonia or of per cent contains a single part of ammonia or of the phosphates, or indeed that it ever rested on the locks of Pauagonia or the Chincha falands!

I do not recommend the purchase of manures as part of a good farmer's pert of a good farmer's permanent system. Neces. Will rest entirely upon their merit, and N.O. Crescent, Dec. 3.

sary as I conceive them to be, to the rapid improvesary as I conceive them to be to the rapid improve-ment of our farms, I look upon them as only tem-porary expedients, to be adopted by the judicious improver, in the beginning of his efforts, to restore fertility to his land; or rather to be employed until he has removed the elements which improvident tillage has taken from it. When this is accom-plished, every one has in his hands the means of maintaining his land at a high productive point, with only occasional application of such of the nurmantaining his land at a migh productive point, with only occasional application of such of the purchased fertilizers, as experience has shown to be supplied in rather stinted quantity by the home made manures. There are many farmers with ample means who shrink from the necessary outlay—who console themselves with the wise saw, that a penny saved is a penny got, and who would rather bury their silver under the earth, than scater it in reproductive manure upon its surface But the most practical and successful farmers un erstand their own interests better. They know hat any manure judiciously purchased and ap blied, will yield far more than six per cent. in erest, and that it would be as unwise to deny ma ture to their land, as food to the horses which ar

I have consumed thus much of your time, gentle men, on the subject of manure, because that is the first great want of the farmer—the sine qua non, or indispensable something, without which it is in vain to hope for any improvement or success

## THE REPUBLIC.

## WASHINGTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1849. Congress-The House of Representatives.

The first day of the second week of the

ession has passed, and there is yet no organization of the House of Representaives. This is a sad state of things, and the worst of it is, the details of the balloting yesterday do not indicate a speedy solution of the difficulty. The Administration party is, confessedly, in a minority in the House as well as in the Senate. To that party, therefore, the failure to organize can in no wise be attributed. The responsibility rests with the Opposition; we do not say solely with the Democratic party proper, for that division of the House can no more command a majority, as such, than the Whigs can. The representatives of both of the great parties have put forth what may be regarded as the extremest strength of each. The Democrats upon their largest vote gave Cobb 103, and the Whigs have given WINTHROP 102. These votes combined make 205. The largest aggregate vote cast was 225, from which t appears that there are 20 members who have refused to vote for the nominee of either party. These 20 members consist of five southern Whigs, who are more southern than the South; one or more members from South Carolina; and the remainder are comprised of northern delegates, of all politics, who are more northern than the North: for we take it for granted that the mass of the representatives from the North, Whigs and Democrats, reflect the sentiments of that section of the Union quite as faithfully as those who have formed a separate organization; and that the mass of the representatives from the South, Whigs and Democrats, are quite as firm in their support of the rossing, before planting, and covering it with earth | rights and interests of their constituents as those who have seen fit to part with them

upon the vote for Speaker. In this condition of parties it is manifest that, if the northern segment and the followed by clover. It is a capital manure for turnips, with or without hone dust. The old plan was to pen the cattle, for about two months, in a small during the entire term of the 31st Congress, unless the 205 members who have adhered to their party nominations come to some understanding about the organization of the House. We are not now reading a lecture to any one. We have not taken upon ourselves the censorship of the House; we are merely saving what seven days' balloting has made evident. There s no speculation or guess-work in this. It is a simple truth, which the result of the first day's proceedings made plain enough, but from which six other days of trial and unsuccessful effort have cleared all doubt or ambiguity which may have rested upon

skeptical or sanguine minds. What is to be done in this straight beomes a matter of grave inquiry. That the public business is retarded by the disorganization of the House, is a serious and obvious evil. The impatience of the country under a protracted suspense is another and a growing hurt. We need not enumerate the bad effects which must spring out of the long-continued anarchy of one branch of the Government. They are many and mighty. And again the inquiry suggests itself-what is to be done

We have heretofore offered some suggestions upon this question, in, we think, spirit of candor and fairness. From the noment when a fair exhibition of the strength of parties discovered a majority against the Administration-however composed of the great body of the Democrats and the fragments of other parties combined-we at once abandoned the idea of a party triumph in the election of Speaker. It soon became equally evident that the Democratic party could not force, of them selves, a party triumph. These proposi tions conceded, we attempted to show that the House could not go wide of the true principle of representative government, if something was yielded in its organization to the popular will as presented in the election of the Chief Magistrate of the Union This, it seemed to us, was a proper guide in the absence of that strength which would enable any party, by the force of numbers, to control the organization.

We also showed that, let the organiza tion of the House be what it may, General TAYLOR will have to meet the first Congress convened after his installation under less favorable circumstances than any of his predecessors. With a majority opposed to him in both branches of Congress, the concession of a Speaker imparts no strength to his Administration, other than that which arises from his being able to present his measures fairly and proper ly before the country. His recommendations will derive no strength from the political sympathies of either House. They

commend themselves by their moderation and wisdom alone to the favorable consideration of the Legislative power. We repeat it, that, after all that has transpired since the meeting of Congress, no one can be justly accused of infidelity to his principles, if, in the desire to execute the public business, he assist in organizing the House in conformity with the will of the people, in the absence of all other guide, as expressed in the election of a President of the United States. This opinion is ventured with a diffidence which becomes those of whom it may be said, their thoughts are born of their wishes. The sentiment is at least a national one. If Congress adopt better or other views, we shall be satisfied. We trust, however, that some decision will be arrived at, before the temper of members is wasted in fruitless ballotings; so that the great matters of legislation may be approached in the spirit which promises wise and beneficent results by ensuring them a calm and patriotic consideration.

Supreme Court. Two cases, involving the question whe her a State can tax the property of the Inited States within its limits, were party heard yesterday in the Supreme Court. In one of them, the city of Portland had levied taxes upon the custom-house, and in the other the county of Philadelphia upon the mint. Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, the Attorney General, delivers his argument on the part of the Government this

MUSICAL FESTIVAL .- We would remind our musical readers of the festival advertised to take place at Carusi's Saloon this evening. The artistes engaged are amongst the most justly celebrated members of the many operatic companies that have visited America. The saloon will be a desirable resort also to such of our political friends and opponents as may not be well pleased at what is going on about them. We can assure them that, for an hour at least, their perplexities will be soothed by the gentlest arts, and their disappointments quenched in a flood of melody.

Sad News from the Army. We learn that intelligence has been received a he War Department of the death of two young officers lately attached to the Fourth Military De artment of the army. On the 26th of Septembe ast, Brevet Captain W. H. Warner, of the Topo graphical Engineers, was murdered by the Indians the Upper Sacramento, in California; and on the 6th October, Brevet Captain Herman Thorn, o the second infantry, while in command of the escore with the collector for the district of Monterey, was rowned whilst crossing the Colorado river, near he mouth of the Gila. The Indians who made the attack upon Capt. Warner consisted of a party of wenty-five; and they shot him down whilst he wa leading a command, eight arrows having entered his body, and one passing entirely through it. The loss of these meritorious officers will be severely felt, not only in their own corps, but in the whole service, and particularly that portion of it now serving on the Pacific .- Nat. Intel

BENEFITS OF THE TELEGRAPH. On Thursday night last, a store was robbed in Cumberland of some ewelry and money. The owner did not discove his loss until the care had started, and rightly thinking that the thief might be in the care, he sent word by telegraph to Martinsburg. When the cars arrived the gentleman was nabbed-his name, ve learn, was Shaffer, a Gern were found in his possession. Thieves cannot well get ahead of the telegraph-they ought to take some other track when they want-to escape.

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.-Captain toddard, of the Crescent City, arrived at New York, states that the captain of the British steamer Avon reported at Chagres that "a disturbance had occurred at Costa Rica, but of the particulars of which e was not informed."

Previous advices from Costa Rica gave reason xpect that the next account would bring intelli ence of an outbreak. It will be recollected b hose interested in such matters, that in the late n gotiations between Nicaragua and Mr. Squier th American chargé, Don José M. de Castro, the gov rnor of Costa Rica, had placed himself under th protection of the English government, and was aidng the English, through his minister in London and individually in Costa Rica, in their claims of

The same advices stated that, in consequence of this, and also of the growing unpopularity of Caro, as well as a desire of a portion of the inhabit nts to obtain the friendship of the United States stead of that of England, an outbreak was daily spected: It is not improbable, then, that the "disturb

ance" reported by the captain of the Avon was ar attempt to overthrow Castro.

## Arrival of the Ohio.

The steamship Ohio, Lieutenant Schenck, U. S. Navy, commander, from Hayana, 2d instant, ar ved at New York on Sunday morning, the 9th She brought 143 passengers, 80 of whom are from California, the California and Pacific Coast mail and \$250,000 in gold dust, principally belonging o the passengers.

The steamer Falcon, from Chagres, arrived at Havana, on the 2d instant, with 125 passengers, and half a million in gold dust. [Since arrived at New Orleans.]

Among the passengers in the Ohio are the Hon John Slidell, ex-minister to Mexico, Captain May, U. S. Army, and Mr. Lumsden, of the Picagune. She also brings 3,650 Spanish doubloons on freight. Nothing new at Hayana

MINISTER FROM HAYTI TO THE HOLY SEE.-It is ated in a French paper (the Courrier du Havre) hat the Emperor Faustin I. has just despatched ne of the principal members of the Haytien Senate s envoy extraordinary of the Emperor of Hayti ear the Sec of Rome. He is sent, it would seem, ith a view of obtaining from the holy father th cation of several bishopricks and two archbishpricks in the new empire, and the appointment to e of these bishopricks of the negro Sylvester, an moner of the emperor, and distinguished, morever, for his piety and worth.

THE HOMESTEAD IN ILLINOIS.—The bill which assed the Senate of Illinois at its late session (and is said will pass the House at the next assembling of the Legislature) exempts from sale, for debt forty acres of land, and used for agricultural purcoses, and not included in any town-plat, city, or rillage; or, and instead thereof, at the option of the ebtor, a quantity of land not exceeding one-fourth of an acre, within a recorded town-plat, city, or rillage, and the dwelling-house thereon, occupied by the head of a family residing on the same.

The bill contains the following provision: "Such xemption shall not extend to any mechanics' and aborers' lien, or any mortgage thereon lawfully btained; but such mortgage, or other alienation of such land by the owner thereof, if a married man, shall not be valid without the signature of his

REMOVAL OF THE GOVERNMENT .- On Saturday ast New Orleans ceased to be the capital of the the records in their Reeping, left for Baton Rouge on the let-the last day on which, according to law, be sent of government could be in New Orleans.-

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

MONDAY, December 10, 1849.

SENATE. The Hon. JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN of Georgia STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS of Illinois, and DAVID L. YULKE of Florida, appeared in their seats to

Mr. SEWARD asked and obtained leave to with draw the memorial of Barclay, Livingston and others of New York, presented at the last session praying the remission of duties upon goods de stroyed by fire, with a view to its presentation in the House of Representatives; and then

On motion of Mr. HALE, The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. ELECTION OF SPEAKER. On motion of Mr. WENTWORTH, proceeded to the election of Speaker.

Two ineffectual trials were made, when Mr. LEVIN offered the following preamble

esolution, viz: Whereas, the precedent has been established by

Whereas, the precedent has been established by which all other seats in the House have been disposed of by lottery, therefore

Resolved, That the Speaker's Chair be disposed of in like manner, and that the Whig party proceed to put the name of one member in a box; the Democratic party another; the Native American party a third; the Free-Soilers a fourth, and the Taylor Democratic party a fifth; and that the gentleman first drawn be the Speaker of the House.

The resolution was received with laughter and

The resolution was received with laughter, and aid upon the table. The House proceeded again to vote for Speaker

out with no more success than previously. Mr. MORSE arose, and said that he held in hi and a resolution which, in his judgment, adopted, would terminate what he conceived to b a ridiculous course of action on the part of the House. He had consulted with a few of his friends, who, unfortunately, did not agree with him. The ountry is looking to this body and expect to see it organized. There are a few individuals, who, by voting obstinately for candidates other than those who have been selected by the two great parties will forever prevent an organization. It was due that one or other of those parties should have jurisfiction and control of the House. Gentlemen who annot find sensible men in either party, still per dist; and he desired to see the matter ended. The House have indicated, by a large number of balots, that the two gentlemen who have been selected will, either of them, command almost majority of the entire number of votes. Both gen lemen, without being obnoxious, are as well qualified as any other two to be Speaker. If he (Mr. Mosse) could see in the future any hope o the election of a Speaker, he would not offer his resolution. For the purpose of relieving himself, n part, from the responsibility of the ridiculous position in which the House was now placed, he offered the following. He desired it to be read at

Whereas, the Hon. H. Cons, of Georgia, and the don. R. C. Withhop, of Massachusetts, have each received more than a hundred votes, on a Resolved. That the Clerk of

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House be required o place the names of H. Coss and R. C. WINTHROP a box, and that the name first drawn out by one f the pages shall be the Speaker of the Hous Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, moved to lay the esolution on the table.

Mr. ROOT said that he regretted to see the genleman bring forward the resolution. It appeared hat two hundred and twenty-two gentlemen were perfectly satisfied to organize the House and proeed with the budness of the country, and that these onstituted the two great parties to which the Speaker belonged. The gentleman made use of he expression that the House was brought to a ridiculous position. Now, if any thing was more ridiculous than another, it was made so to appear by the gentlemen representing each of the parties; that two hundred and twenty men, patriotic and well-disposed, belonging to the two great parties, who long to have an organization, cannot organize without having a lottery, or a gambling esolution. There are just as many blanks as rizes. [Laughter.] And one of the pages must called on to help these two great parties out of the difficulty. The House is in a critical position. Mr. Root did not see any thing ridiculous in the proceedings of the House. It was characterized by great order; overy member was exceptul, one towards another. But he did be ieve that it would deserve to be called ridiculous if it thus selected a Speaker. He did not think proper to advise either party. Perhaps if they should ake it, they would both stand up and die game. [Laughter.] He would tell the two great parties that they are not in the Philadelphia or the Baltimore convention; nor, as a friend suggested, in the suffalo convention-else they would have had a

Speaker long ago. [Renewed laughter.] The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. VEN ABLE) said the other day that both parties were patriotic, and that the six or half a dozen who took he responsibility upon themselves to defeat an organization, should bear the responsibility and ac ount to their constituents. That was the kind he Mr. Root) courted, and expected to meet. Let gentlemen look to their own constituents, or those ho control them. Nobody need tell his constitunts what he had done; he would take care of that. This is not the first time the two great parties agreed n denouncing those who differ from them. Two or three years ago, the fourteen who voted against he Mexican war were called traitors. He told his instituents of it, and yet he is here. Some of nose who denounced the fourteen as traitors so en deared themselves to their constituents as to be left t home. [Laughter.] He should like to see a ote on the resolution. In conclusion, he thanked the Clerk for his attention; that officer, he said, beng the most attentive auditor. [Laughter.]

Mr. WOODWARD said that he held a positi which made it his duty to say something. He was ne who had not voted with any majority, but he ad not stood here as a factionist. He belonged to o organization, to no assemblage which had taken place and sent forward a candidate. There was o particular man he desired to see elected. He had indicated no wish to see any one elected, but was ready to vote for any unobjectionable man. He had voted for as many, or more, candidates from he free States than from the slave States. He had not voted for the nominee of the Democratic party. He had regarded him as a compromise nor compromise on the principle on which he could ot and would not act, let gentlemen say what hey may. It is not proper that gentlemen should make issues on elections of this sort. He repropated the remarks which fell from the gentle man from North Carolina the other day, and he reprobated the conduct of the gentleman wh troduced the resolution now before the House How could be (Mr. Woodward) defend himself It was claimed that he should vote, not in his indi riduality, and coming from a Congressional disrict, but, as a mere machine, he was bound to sub mit, as a matter of course, to the will of the majori ty. The right of a minority to vote is as perfect a the right of a majority. He conceived that the right of a majority should prevail, but his right to ote belonged to himself. He should vote against uestions which he did not approve, even if all the cople of the United States were in favor of them. But how should be defend himself against the imputation of wrong motives for captious ends? Could he assail the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Cons?) Could be state what are his objections to him? Was it fair and ingenuous to make him do so without violating all the forms of respect which he should re gard? If he were to state the reasons why he did not rote for the nominee, there were not ten men whe would not justify him. If the body were willing to hear them, he was willing to proceed. He could convince two hundred men that he would not have been justified in giving the vote. He did not say that such an objection to the two candidates existed as would have induced himself to vote against Coss in case his vote would have produced the event. His vote at no time would have elected ither gentleman. Under these circumstances it would have been a complimentary vote. He did not attend the Democratic caucus, and would not State. The officers of the State government, and attend. His would have been a complimentary or a subservient vote. He stood ready to vote when it was necessary to produce a result. He would vote between two men, but a complimentary vote he would not give, if he had to sit here two months

He wished it to be understood that he had no obection to the nominee of the Democratic caucus a to personal character. Mr. MORSE remarked that the gentleman from

Ohio (Mr. Roor) had the faculty of putting the House in a good humor; but ridicule and laughter were not necessary to accompany the resolution which he had introduced. One week has elapsed, and the House is farther from organization than it was when members first took their scats. It was no answer to tell him that this is a gambling transaction. The body has a right to select the manner, and when the officers shall be selected. It required something more than such remarks to divert him from the object of organization, and to relieve the two great parties from the ridicule which has been brought on the House by a few individuals. He did not charge the Whig or the Democratic party with being the cause. Others are responsible Both parties have shown an honest endeavor to proceed with the public business. He did not deny the right of the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WOODWARD) to vote as he pleased, and the right to be heard. He has been heard, and will be heard. The House has the right to change the manner of elections. Names might have been presented. A former Clerk, Major French, was elected by resolution. The gentleman, if he does not like leaving the selection of Speaker to chance, can vote against the resolution. The question applied to gentlemen: would they sit here and let a few gentlemen (he made use of this in no invidious sense) control, until the press of the country cry out "Shame on the representatives who are clogging the wheels of the Government and stopping proper organization of the House?" He trusted that gentlemen would be satisfied with the result to be accomplished by the resolution. They know very well that they cannot get a Speaker of this body, and, therefore, it belongs to the two great parties to select a Speaker. He trusted that gentlemen would reflect before they voted down the resolution, else they might place themselves in ridiculous attitude

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, said that he m insist on his motion-to lay the resolution on the table. [Cries of "Question."] Mr. ROOT inquired what was to be gained by

of the ballot system at this stage of proceedings. Why is the Democratic party charged with preaying the resolution on the table? Mr. BROWN replied that that was the best wa venting an organization? The other party is in to dispose of it. the minority, and yet they have for seven days

The question was then taken, and Mr. Brown motion was agreed to. Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution-that th

House now proceed to the election of a Speaker by ballot

Mr. ROOT asked for the yeas and nays.

Mr. SCHENCK said that he had offered the reso lution in the first place, because by this method there would be a saving of time. They could vote twenty times a day by ballot, and only four or five times viva voce. Another reason-the principal officer should not know by whose votes he is placed in the chair. Mr. VENABLE expressed the hope that this pro

position would meet with no favor. By advocating it, did gentlemen wish to conceal their opinions from their constituents? This certainly must be one reason, or why not vote viva voce? tlemen afraid their votes would be seen? for, if the manner be changed, the principle must be changed. It seemed to him that the manner proposed was to avoid responsibility. If gentlemen were willing to go before their constituents with their votes, why would they conceal their votes? He had neve fought a main battle in a skirmish. He had voted for the nominee of the caucus, and for gentlemen from non-slaveholding States, and so he would continue to do until the question be made a geograph ical line. If this question be made a geographical line, he would not make it so. The Free-Soilers should not "shake their gory locks" at him, and say, "You did it." If they drove him into that position, he must occupy it. He would not vote for a Free-Soiler or an Abolitionist. He could not vote for a man whose opinions would influence every other question. He might express too much, but he was a man of candor. He told his constituents that he

could not vote for a Free-Soiler or for an Abolitionist. He would not so vote, if he had to sit here six months. He felt the responsibility of the position be occupied. He would rather stand with the little host of Gideon, than with a majority who were inmical to Southern rights. Others may by a skir mish determine the battle, but he destrod no Prec Soil or Abolition aid. He would not vote for one or the other, if the House never organized.

for any proposition which cast a reflection on any member of the House; and therefore he moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. SCHENCK said that gentlemen misconceived the object of his resolution. They did not attach a fair implication. It is charged that gentlemen, by ballot, would be placed in a false position. Fo himself, he came here not pledged to vote for or against any man. He never told his constituents would not vote for a Free-Soiler or for a Slaveholder. He came here to vote for the person the pest qualified, leaving the account to be settled with his constituents; and he would vote for a man possessing the required abilities, let him come from what quarter be may. He sould pick out a hundred men whom he could cheerfully vote for, if the House could but organize, and proceed to business Time may be saved by voting by ballot; the House may vote ten times as expeditiously by this as by the viva voce method. Members were acting in a primary capacity. If they were here as electors of President and Vice President, it would be a differ ent matter, because the people would want to know how the representatives voted; but, in this instance an officer is to be elected to preside over the delib crations of the body. It was sufficient for him to say that one reason covers the whole case: it would be in compliance with the theory of the Government, if they were enabled to place in that chair one who would not know by whose votes he was elected. The proposition was speken of as if it made an attack on the public liberty. This viva voce was some thing new. He supposed that it was adopted for partisan purposes, and interfering with the principle to which he had referred. Perhaps it would not for the detention of the accused, and he was set matter much if this party machinery were dispensed with, and the House return to the whole some method of voting by ballot. He had offered the resolution without consultation with any one He had just been informed that the viva voce method had been in existence ten years. However, the baltot was in operation half a century previously, avoids difficulty, and saves time.

The question was then taken on the resolution and it was laid on the table-yeas 162, nays 72. Mr. WENTWORTH moved that the House again

Mr. BOWIE offered a preamble, to the effect that the organization of the House cannot be longer delayed without lessening the respect of the people in their representatives; that every man is under the most solemn obligations, by love of country, to terminate this contest; and concluding with a resolution that a committee be elected, by ballot, to recommend suitable persons to fill the offices of Speaker and Clerk, and that the committee report by 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The resolution was not acted upon, and the House wickedness. greed to proceed to another trial for Speaker. Mr. POTTER expressed himself flattered by the vote which had been cast for him; and as he did not wish to embarrass the action of the House, he ex-pressed the hope that no further use would be made as to the right to kill a person in cold blood. A of his name A motion was made to adjourn, but it did no Manlove, where he fell asleep. He was shortly af-

day were as follows, viz Winthrop 102 Potter Richardson Green Gentry Miller W. J. Brown Mc Willie F. P. Stanton R. M. McLane S. W. Harris Meade Kaufman Colcock James Thomps

Mr. HOLMES moved that the House adjourn,

Copy of an order of the Superintendent of the Fi-NANCES of the Island of Cuba, received from the United States Consul, at Havana. ut the motion was disagreed to.

Mr. SWEETZER offered the following preamble

Whereas, the House has balloted seven days for

Speaker without an election, it is manifest that, from present indications, no organization can now be hoped for; therefore

Resolved, That, the Senate concurring, this House stand adjourned until the first day of January, 1850, at twelve o'clock.

and had already given for their candidate a higher

vote than had been given for any other candidate. The charge that the Democratic party were factionists had come from the State of New York, and yet,

the Representatives from that State have voted and

are still voting for the nominee from Massachusetts,

who cannot command more than one hundred and two votes—a smaller vote than that given for How-

ELL CORB. A few days ago the member from Mas-

sachusetts, (Mr. Ashmun,) proposed that we

should vote by ballot, and abandon the manner of

electing officers pursued by this House for years.

This proposition had been renewed to-day, and has

again been voted down. No good can result from

dopting the ballot system, because he did not be-

ieve there was any one present whose vote would

be changed. He did not think there was any mem-

ber present who was afraid to place his name or

record as having voted for his particular candidate.

It was true gentlemen had disclaimed any motive

in offering the proposition, of allowing members

secretly to change their votes, still, that was the

natural inference to be drawn from the introduction

voted unchangingly for a man who cannot re

eive more than one hundred and two votes. He

wished, as a representative from one of the dis-

tricts of the State of Ohio, that his constituents

should know that he was not afraid to vote openly

for his candidate. There is no probability of an

election at this time. The Democrats are now

divided, and the Whigs cannot advance. Let us

adjourn till the 1st of January, 1850, and then, per-

haps, we may be able to come to such an under

standing that an organization may be effected. As

the House stands at present, there is no probability

that the Whig party will come over to us, nor can

we, who are stronger, go to them. Nor is there the

least probability that the third party will join either

of the other two. He wanted, and the object of his

resolution was, that this House adjourn to the 1st of

January, 1850, and by that time much could be

done in the way of producing good results. The

House was now in a complete confusion, and the

probability of electing is becoming more uncertain

f we adjourn, there might be produced such an ar

rangement that the elements of this House could be

organization could be effected, and the public busi-

Mr. WENTWORTH said, the resolution is

Senate. This House cannot, till organized, pass

any such measure. We have no Speaker.

Clerk must, therefore, decide it out of order

Mr. VINTON moved the House adjourn.

pint resolution, and requires the action of the

Mr. WENTWORTH asked for the yeas and

Mr. CABELL and Mr. BowLIN were appointed tel-

ers, and reported a majority against the demand

The question was then taken on the motion of

Mr. VINTON, (Messrs. Casell and VENABLE act-

Supreme Court of the United States.

St. George T. Campbell, esq., of Pennsylvania

No. 9. The United States, plaintiff, vs. The City

was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this

of Portland .- The argument of this cause was com-

tinued by Mr. Evans for the defendant

nenced by Mr. Gillet for the plaintiff, and con-

No. 11. Isaac Roach, Treasurer of the Mint of the

Inited States, plaintiff in error, vs. The County of

Philadelphia.-The argument of this cause was

commenced by Mr. Gillet for the plaintiff in error

and continued by Mr. Brewster for the defendan

The Hon. JOEL JONES, Mayor of Philadelphia, has

had an arm broken by a fall. The effects are not

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT .- A man walking on the

Housatonic railroad, near Gaylord's Bridge, (says

a correspondent of the New York Journal of Com

ford, Connecticut,) at a very early hour on Thurs-

day morning last, found, at short distances from

each other, six ties laid across the track, and fixed

found it difficult to remove them. Proceeding on,

he overtook a man whom he at once suspected, and

charged with the villany. Being a very powerful

man, and armed with a heavy cane, he marched the

ccused before him, saying, "You will not get be-

yond the reach of my cane, till I have you before a

magistrate." Yet, strange to say, the justice to

whom the application was made refused a warrant

The particular object of the perpetrator, whoever

e appears to have been, was to destroy the con-

ductor of the Express engine, hourly expected to

run with the President's message to Albany, at the

rate of ninety miles in one hour and forty-five min-

utes. Had the mischief succeeded, there can scarce-

nan would have been killed. The engineer who

was expecting to run the express, and had been

waiting two days for the arrival of the message, is

supposed to have been the individual at whom the

ableness and worth, his exposure to an attempt so

diabolical excites much sensation. I have these

particulars from an intelligent gentleman connected

with the Housatonic road. I give them as I re-

ceived them, suppressing allusions to individuals

who may or may not have been concerned in this

UNJUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE .- The New York Sta

ays: Opinions vary in certain parts of the Union

young man by the name of Crow, in Cecil, Mary-

land, got drunk and went into the barn of a Mr.

terwards discovered by the son of Mr. Manlove,

who, thinking him a robber, went into the house

and got a gun, and, in company with his father,

several challenges, the son, at the request of the

father, shot him dead on the spot, and the jury re-

turned a verdict of justifiable homicide. It was a

cowardly act of murder. Had the poor intoxicated

sleeper been a robber, could not two men, and one

armed, have arrested him? They challenged a

drunken man who was asleep in the straw, and be-

should have been severely punished.

cause he did not answer they killed him. Both

ROGUES ARRESTED. Two cogues named William

Lieutenant Lyncu's interesting parrative of the

United States Expedition to the Dead Sea and the

Jordan has already reached its sixth edition.

alice was aimed; and, being a man of great ami-

ly be a doubt that engineer, messenger, and fire-

o tight, by means of grooves, to the rails, that he

nerce, writing on the 7th of December, from Strat-

Adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

such as to cause serious apprehension.

MONDAY, Dec. 10, 1849.

ing as tellers,) and the motion prevailed; and

ays.

Mr. BOWLIN demanded tellers on the co

upon the demand for the yeas and nays, and

The resolution was then read, and

ess proceeded with.

for the yeas and nays.

in error.

ought to unite on some one person, and thus an

on the first day of January next, it is made public Mr. SWEETZER said that he wanted to place by order of his excellency the Superintendent General of the Royal Treasury for general informa efore the country both political parties, in their proper light. The Democratic party concentrated on the Hon. H. Coss, and gave him a hundred and HAVANA, November 29, 1849. (Signed) JOAQUIN CAMPUZANO. three votes-larger than was given to any other gentleman. After voting three days, the Demo CORRECTION.—In the extract which we published cratic party, finding that they could not elect, esterday from the Estimates of the Secretary of dropped him. He (Mr. Sweetzen) desired to conhe Treasury, under the head of "Direction of the centrate in another quarter. He wished, by his re-Department of the Interior," the words "Pensions" marks, that it might become known to the country and "Census of 1850" were accidentally trans that the Democrats in the House were not faction sed. They should have read, "Pensions \$1,433. ists, and were not those who prevented an organi-893 00." and "Census of 1850, \$1,116,000 00." The zation. The members of that party from the North, figures, as they stood, were correct; the error con-East, South, and West, were ready to organize, sisted merely in the transposition of the words.

> Municipal Election at Mobile. We learn from the Mobile papers that the election that city on the 3d of December was conducted a a very quiet and orderly manner. C. C. Langdon, Whig, was re-elected over C. Le Baron, Inde pendent, by a large majority. The entire Council ticket run with him (says the Herald and Tribune) is also elected, as well as a majority of the Alder men. So every thing is Whig again; yet those who go in for the good of the city, no matter of what party, cannot be otherwise than gratified at the election of a board of councilmen embracing so much intelligence and respectability. Indeed, any seven of the twenty names voted for would have nade an acceptable board. In the other board there is also a number of gentlemen of experience in city legislation, and, although there is so small a leaven of Democracy in the two bodies, the public interests will not likely suffer much during the en suing administration

TRANSLATION.

"By royal order under date of October the second

her majesty has been pleased to grant to the port of

Cardenas the privileges of general commerce, en-

joyed by the other ports of entry of the Island; and

as that order of the sovereign will commence to rule

The Hon. PATRICK TOMPKINS, a representative in the last Congress, has been elected judge of the third indicial district of Mississippi.

Mr. GEORGE McDuffie .-- A correspondent of the aurenceville Herald writes, that "the health of Mr. George McDuffie continues to decline, and if is next to impossible for him to survive much longer."

THE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.—This building and ot on St. Charles street, New Orleans, was sold on Saturday by the sheriff, for \$55,000, and was pur hased by James Robb, esq. We believe the ground originally cost a larger sum. We consider it a great bargain at the above price.

THE WEATHER .- The cold snap has come at last, and brought with it a glorious sunshine and a trans-parent atmosphere. Bracing and delicious is the temperature—cold enough to excite the body to exertion, but not pinching and bitter in its severity. exertion, but not pinching and bitter in its severity. It is, in fact, just such weather as we have a right to expect about the beginning of December. Our only apprehension is, that it will disappear before we appreciate all its loveliness. Winter with us is ever a capricious season—now frosty, now sloppy—biting you with keen blasts at one time, and at another forcing you to doff superfluous habiliments and extinguish roaring fires. No coquette was ever more uncertain of mood than is the meteorology of New Orleans.—New Orleans Bee, December 3.

THE SOMERVILLE INCENDIARIES.—Henry Luther, Nathaniel Mellin, and J. H. G. Blaisdell, arrested three or four days since upon suspicion of being concerned in some of the recent incendiary fires in in Somerville, and also for sending threatening letters to Mr. C. Tufts, of Somerville, have been examined before Justice Willard at Charlestown, and, in default of bail in \$2,000 each, have been com-mitted for trial. Abraham Wells, who was arrested upon the same charge as the others, has been dis-charged from custody on account of lack of evi-dence.—Boston Adv.

N. S. LITTLEFIELD, member of Congress from the econd district of Maine, has, at this early day in the session, written a letter to his constituents de clining a re-election.

INDICTED .- We learn from Hudson, that Win. E. Brockway was on Tuesday indicted by the grand jury on a charge of counterfeiting bills on the New Haven Bank, the New Haven County Bank, and the North River Bank of this city. The case of the other parties implicated had not been acted upon when our informant left, but there was little or no doubt that three of them would be indicted. We are sorry to say, however, that through the ill. are sorry to say, however, that, through the ill iged clemency of the recorder in release on imperfect bail, they are all missing. Brockway was also released by the recorder on bail, but was re-arrested by the Mayor, Hugh M'Lellan, esq., on a new charge, and is now in custody.—Jour. Com.

Mr. Lodge, of East Bend, Kentucky, has recent discovered a rich bed of coal, about one-half mile om the river, on his farm, which is pronounced by several to exceed the Pittsburg coal in every respect. The extent of the bed is not yet ascerned, but it is supposed to be very large. DIVORCES. Some interesting matters are before

he Georgia Legislature. In the Senate, a bill is up n relation to divorces, declaring the legal principles upon which divorces shall be granted, a vincuo matrimonii:

1. Intermarriage by persons related within the Levitical degrees.

2. Adultery in either of the parties; wilful and ontinued desertion by either party for three years 3. The conviction of either party for an offence neolving moral turpitude, and under which either party is sentenced to two or more years imprison nent to the penitentiary. Also in cases of cruel treatment on the part of one towards the other party, the jury may, according to circumstances, letermine whether the divorce shall be "a rincula iatrimonii," or "a mensa et thoro."

A CURIOSITY IN COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS .-A letter from Liverpool, dated Nov. 10, received in this city by the last steamer, (says the Philadelphia Bulletin,) has been shown to us, which mentions the extraordinary fact of the sale of a lot of cotton thirty-two years old, which has been lying all this time in a warehouse in this city. The letter says "Four hundred bales of cotton are now on sale,

the remainder of a lot of 500 bales purchased in 1817. One hundred bales were sold yesterday at 6. They originally cost 17d. per pound, and it is estimated that the loss from beginning to end is about £40,000—or say equal, here, to about £20,...

This fact shows the extraordinary progress of the otton trade during the past thirty or forty years; the price of the staple in 1817 having been 17d. per bound, while now a tremendous excitement is created if the price reaches 6; or 6;d. per pound.

ELOPING SLAVES DETECTED AT SEA .- The Norfolk Herald of Saturday has the following:

"Yesterday morning the schooner Minerva Wright, Smith, from Wilmington, N. C., bound to New York, put into this port to land two young colored men, slaves, who had been found concealed in the hold. Captain Smith stated that he sailed from Wilmington on the 25th ultimo. On the 7th instant, being off Little Egg Harbor, (within seventy miles of New York,) heard some one call out from the hold, "Water! water!" and soon after discovered two persons hid in the angue between the from the hold, "Water! water!" and soon after discovered two persons hid in the space between the cotton bales and the deck. The boys gave their names as George Walker, belonging to William C. Bettingham, and Thomas Wooster, belonging to John Wooster. They stated to the mayor that they went on board the schooner three days before she sailed taking with them a transcalled rathing with them. went on board the schooner three days before she sailed, taking with them a two-gallon jug of water and some bread and cheese. George, who is quite an intelligent fellow, said that after exhausting their stock of water their suffering from thirst was past all endurance. He had about \$100 stowed away in a belt which he wore around his waist, and \$33 50 in notes and gold. His companion had only a four dollar note. Both protested most solernity that no person but themselves had the slightest knowledge or suspicion of their elopement." returned to the barn, and on Crow not answering

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—About noon yesterday, an Irishman twenty two years of age, named John McCarty, while at work in the third story of the old custom-house, stepped backwards and fell through the scuttle, a distance of forty-two feet, and was so seriously injured that he cannot survive. He struck the edge of the scuttle of the second story, which partially broke his fall; but when taken up his skull was fractured and his body severely crushed.—Boston Journal, 8th.

or two since by constable George J. Coolidge; the first charged with breaking into and robbing the schooner S. Baker on Saturday night last; and the other for housebreaking and larceny. Gardner's bail was fixed at \$1,000, and that of Conner at \$500, in default of which, both were committed for trial.—Boston Adv. OUTRAGE .- As the 6? o'clock train of cars from the city for Dorchester and Milton was passing near "Granite Bridge," some rascal, yet unknown, three a large stone which passed through one of the windows, striking the leather vizor of Mr. Packard's cap. Such was the force with which the wn, that it inflicted a slight wound on his fore.

Had it not been for the vizor, the wound undoubtedly had been quite serious. - Boston Journa